

VICTORIA B. C. THURSDAY JANUARY 19 1899.

FORTY-SECOND YEAR

CUTLERY.....

When you buy cutlery be sure you get the best. We carry the celebrated "Roger Bros." 1847 Al" goods, which are considered the best made. These goods are guaranteed by the Meriden-Brittannia Company, the largest plate factory in the world. We have sold them for fifteen years, and can recommend them. Our prices are the lowest.

Challoner & Mitchell.

JEWELLERS.

PHONE 675.

47 GOVERNMENT ST.

HUDSON'S BAY CO'Y

GROCERIES AND
PROVISIONS
OILMENS STORES
BLANKETS
GRANITE AND
TINWARE

WHOLESALE DEALERS

RIFLES AND
AMMUNITION
WINES AND
LIQUORS
IMPORTED AND
DOMESTIC CIGARS

Miners Outfitted : Wharf St.

OH! MY DEAR MAN

Did you have to resign? I told you to buy groceries for cash, and I know where to get bargains.

The butterflies in winter use Ontario maple syrup and hot buckwheat cakes. Just received, direct from India:

MAJOR GREY CHUTNEY
COL. SKINNER CHUTNEY
INDIAN MIXED FRUIT DO.
PENGLA HOT CHUTNEY
CASHMERE CHUTNEY
PENGLA CLUB CHUTNEY
SWEET MANGO CHUTNEY
GREEN MANGO CHUTNEY
STERILIZED CORN MEAL, 10 lbs., 25c.
MANITOBA ROLLED OATS, 7 lbs., 25c.

75c.
QUARTS

Dixi H. Ross & Co.

KLONDIKE OUTFITTING

WILSON BROTHERS
Wholesale Grocers

Have the largest and best selected Stock in the city of PROVISIONS, GROCERIES, TOOLS, COOKING UTENSILS, TENTS, ETC. We have had experience as to what goods are required and how to pack them so as they may arrive at their destination in good order.

76 and 79, 80 Wharf St., Victoria, B.C.

To The Atlin Lake Gold Fields

GOLD
GOLD
GOLD

30 YEARS' EXPERIENCE
RELIABLE GOODS
UNEXCELSSED SERVICE
REASONABLE PRICES

E. J. SAUNDERS & COMPANY

70 FREDERICK ST.,
OFF COOK ST.

I am instructed by Mrs. Pendray, who is leaving for England, to sell by

AUCTION

FRIDAY NEXT, JAN. 20th
The whole of her desirable Furniture, including Hardwood Dining Table & Chairs to match, 3 Oval Dining Tables, 2 Drawing and other Pictures, 5 o'clock Tea Service, Glassware, Lounge, Bed, Lounge, Card Table, Stand, Tables, Fine Hanging and Parlor Lamps, 4 Upholstered Chairs, Tapstry, Carpet, Bedset, Bedstead and Bed-trezz, 10 Feathered Pillows, Fine Blankets, Matching Chest of Drawers, Heating Stoves, very fine Model Range, Wringer, 50 feet of new Garden Hose, etc.

HERBERT CUTTHBERT,
Leading Auctioneer.

LAYING HENS—We have just received a fine lot, most Brown Leghorns; also two fine thoroughbred trios of Black Minorca and Silver Wyndotts. Sylvester Feed Co., Ltd., City Market.

CITY AUCTION MART

133 Government St., cor. Pandora St.

W. JONES

CITY AUCTIONEER,

Pays the highest cash prices for Furniture or Job Stock at any time.

Conducts auction sales at any time, either outside or at his spacious rooms; always keeps faith with the public, and is here to stay.

Open Day and Night. Telephone 426.

—J. E. PAINTER—

Wood cut to any required length by electrical machinery.

Wood and Coal at Current Prices.

Truck and dray work done. Office, 25 Cormorant street; residence, 17 Pine street, Victoria West, Victoria.

HO! FOR THE GOLD FIELDS.

V. Y. T. CO.

Owners of Lake Bennett Sawmills.
Manufacturers of lumber of all descriptions, Traders and Freighters
Builders of Boats and Barges.

THROUGH RATES given from any city on the Coast to all points on the upper Yukon river. Goods shipped now can be stored in the company's warehouse at Bennett until opening of navigation. For further particulars call or address

The Victoria-Yukon Trading Co., Ltd., Victoria, B.C.

...CLUB...

Chewing Tobacco

—IN—

7s, 3s and 12s

For Prices Apply to

SIMON LEISER & CO.

Wholesale Grocers

SOLE AGENTS FOR BRITISH COLUMBIA

National Rolled Oats

Choicest in the World. No black specks, no hulls, always fresh—

THE BRACKMAN & KER MILLING CO., Limited

THE KING OF ALL COFFEES

ASK FOR
Chase & Sanborn's Seal Brand

Coffee, in 1 or 2-lb. Tins. All Grocers Keep It.

Sterling Silver Waltham Watches \$6.50

FULLY GUARANTEED.

J. WENGER, 90 Gov't St.

R. P. RITHET & COMP'

LIMITED.

Seagram's Whiskey.

"Thistle Blend" Scotch.

Thorne's "H.M." Scotch.

Bonniot Three ★★ Brandy

COLUMBIA FLOURING MILLS CO.,

HUNGARIAN, ★★ STRONG BAKERS

W. T. HARDAKER

* Auctioneer *

Has the largest and best adapted Auction Rooms in Victoria, No. 77, 79 and 81 Douglas St., corner of Yates. Liberal advances made on consignments, furnished houses and stocks bought outright for spot cash.

MINING SHARES

WE WANT DARDANELLES.

Athabasca 42
Cariboo (Camp McKinney) Wanted
Crows' Nest—An offer wanted for 20 shares
Dardanelles Wanted
Dundee 27
Gopher 63 1/4
Iron Colt 22
Iron Horse 16 1/2
Miller Creek 99
Monte Cristo 11
Mugwump Wanted
Noble Five 16 1/2
Rambler-Cariboo Wanted
Minnedosa 22
Smuggler 16
St. Keyerne Wanted
Van Andra 04
Virginia 46
Waterloo 08 1/2
War Eagle \$3.10
Daily wires from Rossland, Spokane, Toronto, Montreal, Quebec.

List your stocks with us.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

All parts of the city.

MONEY TO LOAN.

CUTHBERT & COMPANY.

15 and 17 Trounce Ave.

THE SCHOOL TRUSTEES

Teachers' Institute Present a Few Moral Reform Resolutions to the Board.

Lady Principal's Importunities Fail to Have the Biblical Result on Mr. Belyea.

The first meeting of the school board since the election was not a mere formal affair last night, but proved quite interesting in one or two particulars. The first thing, of course, was the election of a chairman to fill the place made vacant by Mr. Hayward's retirement. Mr. R. B. McMicking proved to be the unanimous choice for chairman, and in expressing his thanks for the honor done him, congratulated the newly elected members, and was sure that all would do their best to promote the good of the schools of the city. He would do his duty, and hoped that the same pleasant feeling that had existed in the board in the past would continue in the future.

The board, having settled down ready for business, Trustee Mrs. William Grant announced that the deputation of the Teachers' Institute would like to address the board. Mr. McNeil, Miss Cameron and Mr. Gilles were present, and Mr. McNeil acted as spokesman. He was there, he said, to present certain resolutions passed by the Teachers' Institute on the previous day. The teachers were averse to the moral education of the children under their care, but they felt that, while they might make rules and teach principles, the desired effect could not be produced without other assistance. For instance, he had noted boys who did not belong to his school hanging round outside whistling and amusing themselves in school hours. The janitor seized one of these youngsters the other day, and the boy said he belonged to another school, but his mother had let him stay away that day because he had in that house. Now, perhaps some of the boys of his school played the same pranks at other schools, and some steps should be taken to enforce the law relating to school attendance. The Teachers' Institute had passed the following resolutions, which he had been asked to present to the board:

"That the regulations regarding the compulsory attendance of pupils at school be more strictly enforced."

"That the board be requested to use its influence with the city council to get a curfew law passed for the city."

"That whereas newsboys and other minors habitually enter saloons, it is resolved that the attention of the board be called to the fact, with a view of having the evil suppressed."

On motion of Trustee Hall, these resolutions were laid on the table.

Principal Miss Cameron of the South Park school, wrote asking for an additional teacher as necessary.

Trustee Belyea wanted the letter filed, but Trustee Mrs. Grant moved that it lie on the table.

Trustee Merchant said that his reason for wanting the letter filed was because this was about the twenty-fifth application Miss Cameron had made for a new teacher. The principal of South Park must be made to know that the board proposed to manage the schools as they thought best, and would appoint a teacher whenever they thought necessary. His motion was intended to remind the principal that the board will deal with South Park whenever they think proper, and she must not forget that the board has more interest in the schools of the city than the principal of South Park school.

Trustee McCandless, as a novice on the school board, believed that the best way was to lay the letter on the table, as he was not yet initiated into what had already taken place.

The motion was tabled.

Miss I. R. Christie, of Central school, was granted two months' leave of absence on account of ill-health, and the superintendent will arrange about a substitute.

Several teachers wrote requesting a raise in salary. To this Trustee Belyea said the finance committee's report left over from the old board would come up at next meeting, dealing with salaries. He intimated that he was wedged to the principle that male teachers should be paid a percentage more than lady teachers in the same grade—probably 10 per cent. more—and he would bring the matter up when the report was considered.

Trustee Merchant said that he would suggest that instead of a number of small committees being appointed, that two committees be appointed, consisting of (1) a management committee of four trustees, one of whom shall be the chairman of the board; and (2) a finance committee, to consist of three trustees—said management committee to inquire into and report upon the qualification for teachers, obtain supplies and arrange for alterations and repairs; the finance committee to have the usual duties pertaining to finance, legislation, printing, insurance and gymnasium.

The board meets again on Monday evening at 8 o'clock.

MUSSEN REMANDED.

Montreal, Jan. 17.—A. E. Musser, accused of embezzling by the Merchants' Bank, was to-day remanded for a week.

RATEPAYERS SNUBBED.

Barrie, Jan. 17.—The town council threw out the by-law abolishing the ward system by a vote of 9 to 7. The ratepayers passed the by-law at the recent election by a majority of 268 in a total of 974 votes.

SMALLPOX.

Montreal, Jan. 17.—The provincial board of health received a telephone message from Coteau Landing this morning announcing the death last night of a smallpox patient at that place, a man named Coker.

Our sale will be continued for ten days longer on account of the inclemency of the weather; and we are offering still greater reductions in every line. The Sterling, 88 Yates street.

For Base Burners.

Equal to Pennsylvania Anthracite.

HALL, GOEPEL & CO.

Tel. No. 83. 100 Government St.

Winter Suits and Overcoats at cost. B. Williams & Co.

100 Boys' Overcoats reduced to \$1.65. B. Williams & Co.

People don't take long to find out the merits of an article — Ask your friends what they think of Blue Ribbon Tea.

CHAMBERLAIN AND FRANCE.

Newfoundland Rights Must Be Abandoned for Satisfactory Compensation.

London, Jan. 18.—Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, secretary of state for the colonies, speaking to-night at a banquet of the Wolverhampton chamber of commerce, reviewed at length the various threatening foreign questions confronting the government. In connection with the withdrawal of the French demand for an extension of the settlement at Shanghai, Mr. Chamberlain congratulated his hearers that Great Britain's opposition to the French proposal had been strenuously supported by the representative of the United States. "That I think," he said, "is a significant and noteworthy fact. Nay, I think and hope it will become history. It shows that our circumstances are bringing about the combination of interests between Anglo-Saxons which in the future may have far-reaching and beneficial results."

He welcomes the changed tone on the part of France, declaring that if the French government desire an amicable settlement of all remaining difficulties, Great Britain would meet France more than half way.

Dwelling eloquently on the Newfoundland difficulty, the Minister said: "In spite of charges to the contrary, nobody here has the slightest desire to evade the obligations of the treaty of Utrecht; but we do desire that the rights conferred upon France by that treaty should not be extended and abused to the injury of our pocket. If when those rights are properly defined they are found to possess value for France, shall we be perfectly willing to observe them, or if France is willing to arrange for their extinction on fair and reasonable terms of compensation?"

Mr. Chamberlain described in detail how the French had continually been encroaching and striving to extend their claims on the French shore while at the same time their interest in the fishery had been continually decreasing.

"In fact," he said, "by means of alleged rights under antiquated treaties, they strangled our colony of Newfoundland and have done so without a penny of advantage to themselves. If they are sincerely desirous of amity with England it will be an easy matter for them to abandon those antiquated rights for a satisfactory compensation."

In concluding Mr. Chamberlain paid a high tribute to the success of Lord Salisbury's foreign policy, remarking: "It is cause for satisfaction that two nations, Germany and the United States, both protectionist at home, have proclaimed their intention to adhere to the principle of the 'open door' in their foreign possessions. We shall regard their expansion without jealousy and shall welcome their co-operation, and I think without being too sanguine, we may rely upon their sympathy and assistance in securing the general adoption of a principle to which we attach so much importance."

CURIOS ELECTRIC STORM.

Allan Liner Sardinian's Novel Experience on a Stormy Passage.

Portland, Me., Jan. 18.—The Allan steamer Sardinian arrived here this morning from Liverpool, after a 15 days' passage, during which she encountered the tempestuous weather with which other trans-Atlantic steamers have been battling. She carried about 600 tons of cargo.

The most exciting event of the passage was an experience with an electric storm. On Tuesday, January 10, about 5:30 o'clock in the morning, the crew were awoken by a terrific explosion, which shook the ship from stem to stern and threw some of the seamen from their bunks.

When they made their way to the deck they were informed that a huge ball of fire had burst only a few feet above the steamer, and had distributed innumerable smaller ones along the rails and masts. The officers on the bridge were blinded and half stunned by the explosion and flash, and were thrown violently off their feet. For several minutes excitement prevailed, and the anxiety did not abate until the storm subsided.

VANCOUVER AND VICINITY.

Swimming Already Engaging Attention—Banquet to Atlin Customs Officer.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Vancouver, Jan. 18.—The C. P. R. constables have yet obtained no trace of the Chinaman who escaped while passing through Vancouver in bond for Mexico. If the company do not produce them and send them on their way, they will be liable to a fine in each case, besides the poll-tax. The local Chinese are stoutly resenting the intrusion of search parties among the shacks of Chinatown.

Burglars entered the store of Rubinowitz & Co. last night and stole a quantity of musical instruments.

A swimming club is being organized in Vancouver. A floating boat house is to be anchored in English Bay. Swimming races will be held during the season.

The 44-foot lot 13, in block 3, old Granville townsite, offered at auction yesterday, did not bring a bid as high as the mortgage, and was not sold.

Forty friends of David Menzies sat down to a complimentary banquet last night in honor of the Atlin customs collector-elect. Mr. Menzies was presented with a warmly worded address, and a fur overcoat as a mark of esteem. The employees of the customs offices took advantage of the occasion to show their appreciation and respect for a superior officer. Col. Worsop, surveyor of customs, by presenting him with a sonnet in the shape of a handsomely embossed set of hair brushes accompanied by many words of respect and esteem.

It is now expected that all of the three steamers sunk during the Westminister fire can be readily raised.

Work is now in progress on the Cosmopolitan block and market buildings, New Westminster.

S. A. Fletcher, assistant treasurer of New Westminster, has resigned, to accept a position with a mining company in Atlin.

Our sale will be continued for ten days longer on account of the inclemency of the weather; and we are offering still greater reductions in every line. The Sterling, 88 Yates street.

Winter Suits and Overcoats at cost. B. Williams & Co.

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The Colonist.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 19, 1899.

Published by

The Colonist Printing & Publishing Co.,

Limited Liability.

No. 27 Broad Street Victoria, B.C.

W. H. ELLIS, Manager.

Advertisers,

In making contracts for space for the year 1899, should consider the question from a business standpoint entirely. The value of an advertising medium is generally based upon extent of circulation, but with this experts in the business always associate the character of the publication and the class of readers. So far as Victoria is concerned, the Colonist is possessed of all these requisites. Its circulation in Victoria and suburbs is double that of any other paper, while its merits as a high-class newspaper are attested to by the fact that it is daily read in almost every home in the city. The carriers of the Colonist place it every morning it is issued at the doors of more than double the number of citizens than is the case with any other paper circulated in Victoria. Besides this, it is circulated on the streets, on steamers and trains, in Vancouver and Nanaimo, and all other Coast points reached daily, the morning of issue. This is a value given by no other publication. The advantage to the advertiser of any class of goods, or engaged in any calling requiring the attention of the public is, therefore, plainly to be seen. It is almost unnecessary to add that in the Colonist the advertiser secures the very best value obtainable, and should arrange for his advertising in its columns.

THE PLACER MINING BILL.

We suggest that a section be added to the bill relating to placer mines, authorizing the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council to suspend the operation of the act so far as American citizens are concerned, whenever the government of the United States extends to the people or Canada the same rights and privileges in regard to mining in any of the states or territories, including Alaska, as are enjoyed by citizens of that country.

THE OPPOSITION.

The present legislature compares very favorably indeed with any of its predecessors, and we think it will be admitted that there never has been in any house in British Columbia a better lot of men associated together politically than those who sit on the left of the Speaker. In business standing and experience they occupy an excellent position before their fellow-citizens. We think it may be safely assumed that, when the Victoria election is over the representation of the city will be the same as it was when the house opened, and in speaking of the opposition we propose to consider Messrs. Turner, Hall and McPhillips as forming a part of it. The party has for its leader Mr. Turner, a gentleman of long political experience and great familiarity with the finances of the province. He is the head of one of the largest business houses in British Columbia with branches in different parts of the province. He is undoubtedly a representative British Columbia business man. As a political speaker, Mr. Turner is always clear and forcible. He makes his meaning plain and while advancing no pretensions to oratory, he is a speaker, who is always listened to with attention and interest. When he rises to address the chair the house and galleries listen with the greatest attention. In Col. Baker the opposition has a gentleman who has wide familiarity with affairs, a politician of experience, a minister who prided himself justly on his devotion to his work, and a business man of large interests. He is the pioneer of South East Kootenay, in one sense, and has been closely identified with the growth and development of that interesting portion of the province. In addressing the house he is very pleasing and forcible. He is undoubtedly the most scholarly speaker in the legislature and quite as ready a debater as any. The legal fraternity is represented by Messrs. Pooley, Eberts, Helmcken, McBride and McPhillips, and they are excellent types of the learned profession to which they belong. They all have a high standing at the bar, are all good speakers and make a very formidable team in debate. It is hardly necessary to do more than mention Messrs. Dunsmuir and Bryden. Their association with some of the largest business enterprises in British Columbia is known to every one. They are both first class business men. Mr. Bryden does not speak very frequently, but when he does what he says is directly to the point and very

clearly expressed. The house listens to him, because it knows that he never speaks unless he has something to say that is worth hearing. Mr. Dunsmuir has not as yet taken part in the debates. His experience has hitherto been in the field of action and not in that of debate. Mr. Hall is a thorough British Columbian identified with some of its most important industries. He has not yet spoken in the house. Messrs. Smith and Ellison will be admitted to be excellent types of the energetic business men of the interior. They are not much given to speech-making, but in what they have to say exhibit that sound common sense, which has characterized them in their private affairs. Messrs. Booth and Robertson are good representatives of the agricultural class. The latter has hardly got his legislative legs under him yet, but will take an active part in the proceedings of the house in good time. Mr. Booth is one of our best parliamentarians, a convincing speaker, whose chief fault is that he does not occupy the attention of the house as often as he might with advantage to the business of the country. Capt. Irving represents the transportation interests, one of the most important industries of the province. He will be recognized as entitled to speak with authority on such subjects. As a speaker he makes no pretensions, but is always able to give his views. He shows marked signs of improvement in this respect this session. Mr. Clifford is a mercantile and mining man, and among the new members it is safe to say that no one has made a more favorable impression than he. He is an excellent speaker, and bids fair to be one of the best debaters in the house.

We think this very moderate estimate of the opposition in the house shows it to be a body of men in whom the country will have every confidence, when in a short time they come into power. There are many excellent members on the other side of the house, but it is no disparagement to them to say that in point of interest and identification with British Columbia, experience in public affairs and debating talent, the weight is on the left of the Speaker. We ask the people of British Columbia to read over the above names carefully and say if they would not feel quite safe to entrust any interest in their hands. It will be impossible to keep such a party out of power. It is a thoroughly representative British Columbia party, a party which has been identified with the progress of the past, and has everything to gain from the adoption of a progressive policy in the future. It will likely be reinforced by the representative to be elected in North East Kootenay. Our advices are that the district will return an opposition supporter, for the people are already disgusted with the policy dictated by Mr. Martin. If so and if Victoria does not disappoint every expectation and returns its old members, the beginning of the end of the present regime will come at once. The government cannot last out the session if Victoria and North East Kootenay return the same verdict as they did last summer.

MR. HENDERSON.

Mr. Henderson has made a speech. It was one of those things that had been better left unsaid. When he spoke about "the blighting friendship" of the late government having been the hardest thing he had to contend with, the memory of some of his hearers must have gone to the Macedonian cry, which went up from New Westminster during the campaign. "Come over and help us" was dinned into the ears of the government party day after day. Mr. Henderson "knows perfectly well, and what is more he knows that every one else knows perfectly well, that he never would have been elected if it had not been for the friendship of the late government. He knows, and he also knows that every one else knows, that he promised to support the late government. He knows, and he knows that every one else knows, that after the election he approached the late government as a supporter. He knows, and he knows that every one else knows, that if the Turner government had remained in power he would have been their ardent supporter to-day. He denies that it was the prospect of relief to New Westminster that caused him to go back upon his friends. So he is even without that excuse. If he had had the manliness to stand in his place in the house and say that although he had intended to support the Turner administration, his constituency had been treated so well by the present government that he felt he ought to give them his vote, his position would not have been wholly indefensible. But he is without ever this semblance of an excuse. He is like a small boy caught in his neighbor's orchard. He denies the first thing with which he is charged, without admitting to it, and if he might not properly admit it. Mr. Henderson has written himself down as an unreliable ingrate, who does not even know how to invent a decent excuse for his apostasy. He has dug his own political grave.

THE MAYOR'S MESSAGE.

In his message read to the city council on Monday night, Mayor Redfern accepted the result of the elections as an endorsement "by the people of Victoria of the preliminary platform laid down by the Committee of Fifty and as a declaration for the advancement of the moral and material advancement of the city of Victoria." This is very well stated, and it is a matter of great gratification to be able to direct attention to it. We have every faith that the council will strengthen the hands of the mayor in endeavoring to give effect to these principles.

The system proposed by His Worship

clearly expressed. The house listens to him, because it knows that he never speaks unless he has something to say that is worth hearing. Mr. Dunsmuir has not as yet taken part in the debates. His experience has hitherto been in the field of action and not in that of debate. Mr. Hall is a thorough British Columbian identified with some of its most important industries. He has not yet spoken in the house. Messrs. Smith and Ellison will be admitted to be excellent types of the energetic business men of the interior. They are not much given to speech-making, but in what they have to say exhibit that sound common sense, which has characterized them in their private affairs. Messrs. Booth and Robertson are good representatives of the agricultural class. The latter has hardly got his legislative legs under him yet, but will take an active part in the proceedings of the house in good time. Mr. Booth is one of our best parliamentarians, a convincing speaker, whose chief fault is that he does not occupy the attention of the house as often as he might with advantage to the business of the country. Capt. Irving represents the transportation interests, one of the most important industries of the province. He will be recognized as entitled to speak with authority on such subjects. As a speaker he makes no pretensions, but is always able to give his views. He shows marked signs of improvement in this respect this session. Mr. Clifford is a mercantile and mining man, and among the new members it is safe to say that no one has made a more favorable impression than he. He is an excellent speaker, and bids fair to be one of the best debaters in the house.

Without endorsing Mr. Sorby's scheme the mayor advocates harbor improvement, and recommends that particular plan to the careful and early consideration of the people of the city. In this connection the new bridges naturally come up for treatment, and although nothing definite is promised except in regard to Rock Bay bridge, it is evident that His Worship has a thorough grasp of this important matter, and that the council, under his guidance, will be able to deal with it intelligently.

The observations in regard to the waterworks and the Point Ellice bridge suits call for no comment. The suggestions in reference to the public library and the cemetery are timely, and we hope will be accepted by the council. In connection with the cemetery, the matter of the Old Men's home comes up, because the land upon which the building stands will shortly be needed for cemetery purposes. The mayor thinks it desirable to provide a general almshouse, where men and women can be kept. This would probably be found the cheapest plan, and we do not think it is open to any objection. It is the plan most generally adopted.

The message devotes a paragraph to the fire department. The suggestions are tentative in their nature. We think the citizens would approve of some considerable changes in this department. Our own view is in favor of a full staff of paid men. The reason is that in combatting fires, the first few minutes are all important, so it is desirable that the whole force should be available at any moment. We are also inclined to the opinion that the department should be better distributed.

The mayor wants a new system of heating the city hall. If he had also

asked for enough paint to make the exterior parts of the building look a little fresher, he would not have made a mistake. He also would like to see an exhibition held in this city this year. The Colonist seconds the motion.

An important change is announced in regard to the street committee, which is hereafter to consist of the whole council. We commend this change. Under the old system the small committee practically had charge of the whole work on the streets, and the city engineer did little more than carry out its wishes. Under the new system, the responsibility will rest upon the engineer, and the council as a committee will simply act upon his recommendations. As the mayor says, this is a step in the direction of making the council legislative rather than executive.

We congratulate the mayor upon his message, and the city upon the promise it gives of a year of progress.

One of the longest paragraphs in the report of Attorney-General Martin's Tuesday night speech, as reported in the Times, is devoted to his definition of Victoria's position. It is a very fine paragraph, reads beautifully and means nothing. Mr. Martin believes in the maxim that language was given to us to conceal our thoughts. There is only one intelligible observation in the paragraph, that is intelligible as a definition of this city's position, and that is that Victoria has heretofore taken a wrong view of its relations to the rest of the province. The history of British Columbia shows that every project calculated to advance the welfare of every part of the province always found strong support in Victoria, and that most of them originated here. It pleases Mr. Martin to seek to make it appear that Victoria has been sectional, and it pleased those who support his government to applaud such a sentiment. But it is not a true sentiment, and the people of Victoria at large do not endorse it, as Mr. Martin will learn when the coming election is over and Messrs. Turner, Hall and McPhillips take their seats in the house.

MR. HENDERSON.

Mr. Henderson has made a speech. It was one of those things that had been better left unsaid. When he spoke about "the blighting friendship" of the late government having been the hardest thing he had to contend with, the memory of some of his hearers must have gone to the Macedonian cry, which went up from New Westminster during the campaign. "Come over and help us" was dinned into the ears of the government party day after day. Mr. Henderson "knows perfectly well, and what is more he knows that every one else knows perfectly well, that he never would have been elected if it had not been for the friendship of the late government. He knows, and he also knows that every one else knows, that he promised to support the late government. He knows, and he knows that every one else knows, that after the election he approached the late government as a supporter. He knows, and he knows that every one else knows, that if the Turner government had remained in power he would have been their ardent supporter to-day. He denies that it was the prospect of relief to New Westminster that caused him to go back upon his friends. So he is even without that excuse. If he had had the manliness to stand in his place in the house and say that although he had intended to support the Turner administration, his constituency had been treated so well by the present government that he felt he ought to give them his vote, his position would not have been wholly indefensible. But he is without ever this semblance of an excuse. He is like a small boy caught in his neighbor's orchard. He denies the first thing with which he is charged, without admitting to it, and if he might not properly admit it. Mr. Henderson has written himself down as an unreliable ingrate, who does not even know how to invent a decent excuse for his apostasy. He has dug his own political grave.

PECULIAR AND PERTINENT.

Some children in the mountains of Silsby devoutly believe that beetles are both deaf and blind.

The rural youth and restaurant frequenters of this country lubricate their cakes with 29,000,000,000 gallons of molasses.

It is estimated that 40,000 tons of cucumbers are raised and eaten within the limits of the United States every year.

The Church of England is supported by income from investments, endowments, and by voluntary contributions. The total revenue of the church is about \$35,000,000.

America consumes more eggs than any other nation.

More women than men go blind in Sweden, Norway and Iceland; more men than women in the rest of Europe.

In the eighteenth century Polish ladies obsequied their daughters to wear little bells in order to proclaim their movements.

If a Chinaman dies while being tried for murder, the fact of his dying is taken as evidence of his guilt. He has departed, but somebody must suffer, and his eldest son, if he has one, is sent to prison for a year.

From coal is obtained the means of producing over 400 shades of colors, a great variety of perfumes, explosive agents, various acids and medicines, insecticides, salts, saponin, fruit flavors, asphaltum, lubricating oils and varnish.

A GRAND TRUNK ENGINEER SWEARS BY DR. CHASE'S KIDNEY-LIVER PILLS.

Mr. Geo. Cummings, for over 20 years engineer on Grand Trunk running between Toronto and Allandale, says: "The constant duty with my work gave me excessive pains in my back, racking my kidneys. I tried several remedies until I was recommended by my friend, Mr. D. C. Conley, to try Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills. Two boxes have completely cured me and I feel to-day a better man than ever. I recommend them to all my friends."

We have received several letters relating to the offering of prayer at the opening of the legislature, but think that quite enough has been said on the subject. Our original correspondent was not a Roman-Catholic, and was perfectly sin-

cere in the brief observation made by him. We thought it well to allow that observation to be made, but will not permit the subject to be discussed in the Colonist.

The Workman, a new Weekly, published in Victoria in the labor interest, has made its appearance, and promises very well. There is room in every community for a paper specially devoted to the interests of working men, and such papers, conducted on judicious lines, are a power for good. We hope to see the Workman fulfil this mission.

The report from Ottawa is that the Dominion government contemplates important legislation respecting mining, which will be favorable to Canadians as against aliens. The Colonist struck a popular chord, when it forced this subject to the front.

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Cecil Rhodes wants universal peace. So does every man with large business interests.

THE RETAIL MARKETS.

A Small Advance on Beef—Last of the Japanese Oranges.

Feed merchants are having a little harvest this week. Orders are coming in pretty freely from the North and with the local demands good the business is quite brisk. One merchant said yesterday that his firm had shipped 40 tons North and had 120 tons of hay and grain booked for shipment. A great many horses and mules are now being taken North and as shipments of these increase the demand is stimulated. The meat market is reported firm. Some frozen Australian mutton and Eastern pork is being worked off but to such a limited extent that the market is little effected. The only change in quotations appears to be on beef, which has advanced about a cent a pound. Japanese oranges are rapidly disappearing from the fruit market, and the supply dealers say will not be replenished again this season. The current quotations are as follows:

Flour—Ogden's \$0.00
Lake of the Woods (Hungarian) 6.00
L. B. (Hungarian) 6.00
Three Star 5.25
Premier 5.50
Snowflake 5.25
XXX (Armstrong) 5.75
Grain, per ton 10 lbs 26.30
Wheat, per ton 26.30
Buckwheat, per 10 lbs 49
Straw, per bale 66.75
Onions, per lb 2.75
Oats, per ton 26.00
Rye, per ton 28.00/30.00
Barley 22.24
Middlings, per ton 24.27
Ground feed, California, per ton 28.50/30
Chop feed, B. & K. 23.25
Corn, whole, per ton 24.00
Corn, cracked, per ton 28.00/30
Cotton, per 10 lbs 35
Rolled, per 10 lbs 40/45
Oatmeal, per 10 lbs 35
Oats, per 7 lbs 35
Citrons, per lb 3
Cabbage, per lb 2.50
Potatoes, per cwt 1.00
Onions, per lb 1.00
Red peppers, per lb 1.50
Hay, baled, per ton 12/14
Eggs, Island, per doz, strictly fresh 40
Eggs, imported, per doz 25
Butter, fresh, per lb 25
Butter, (Butter) 25
Veal, per lb 10/12
Mutton, per lb 10/12
Carcasses, per lb 12
Joints, per lb 10/15
Pork, fresh, per lb 12/14
Ducks, Mallard, per pair 15
" " Ring, per pair 1.50
" " Widgdon, per pair 50
" " Pin Tail, per pair 50
Turkeys, Eastern 15/18
Turkeys, Island 22/25
Geese, Eastern 14/16
Ducks, 18/20
Fruit—Apples, per box \$1.00/1.25
Apples, Island, per box 1.00/1.25
Lemons, California, per doz 25/35
Oranges, per doz 20/35
" " Japanese, per box 30 to 45
Pears, per lb 5
Bananas, per doz 15/20
Salmon, per lb 10/12
Halibut, per lb 12/14
Ding cod, per lb 08/10
Smelts, per lb 08/10
Flounders, per lb 08/10

CROUCH PROMPTLY RELIEVED.

Mrs. J. Simms, Mt. Pleasant, Vancouver, B.C., writes: One of our children had a severe attack of rheumatism at birth. We find "Griffiths" Menthol Liniment always to give prompt relief, and would not be without it in our home. As a rule we do not think it has any equal. All druggists, 25 cts.

LEADS THE CITY IN THE PRODUCTION OF ATTRACTIVE AND ORIGINAL JOB PRINTING.

To Rent....

Furnished House,
8 rooms, 2 lots, good garden,
\$22 per month. Apply to
Swinerton & Oddy, Govt St.

MINES and PROSPECTS

Examined and Reported on.
D. R. IRVINE for H.M. Geological
Survey, Scotland, Office at Swinerton and
S. & Oddy, Victoria, B.C. experience in B.C.

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Is prepared to supply and erect in
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Mining, Milling and Metallurgical Machinery

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and diamond rock drills a specialty.

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fits at Cost

B. Williams & Co. CLOTHIERS, HATTERS
AND OUTFITTERS,
97 JOHNSON STREET

\$100,000....

TO LOAN AT
LOWEST RATES

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THE LOCAL NEWS.

Drink Blue Ribbon Tea.
Carpenters' Tools at Cheapside.
Majestic Ranges at Cheapside.
Smoke Capstan—cool and comforting.
Smoke Capstan—cool and comforting.
Bass' XXXX on draught at the Octagonal.
Air-tight Heaters, own make, at Clarke & Pearson's.
Hotel Victoria, Victoria, strictly first class. Rates \$2 upwards.

A fine range of Boys' Reefer Jackets. Twenty per cent. off for cash at Reid's.

Skates! Skates! A good supply at Henry Short & Sons', 72 Douglas street.

Reid's clearance sale will continue another week. Twenty per cent. discount on all cash purchases.

Prof. Charles Gartner, B. A.—Vocal and instrumental music. Latest European methods. Studio, 85 Five Sisters block.

Bound to Clear Them Out.—Overcoats and Ulsters will go at 25 per cent. discount to the cash buyer this week at Reid's.

If you have beauty
I will take it—
If you have none
I will make it.
Savannah, Photo.

Our stock of Sash Curtains, Laces and Nettings is well assorted, and you will see some very pretty novelties at Weiler Bros.'

All kinds of drapery work executed by experienced men. A nice stock of fine goods, with fringes to match, always in stock. Weiler Bros.

W. C. T. U.—The W. C. T. U. have their meeting at the Refuge Home this afternoon.

Trio of Drunks.—There were three drunks before the city police magistrate yesterday, two being fined \$2.50 each and the third \$5.

Salvation Army.—The Salvation Army officers and soldiers will give a trades demonstration at the barracks to-night and for the benefit of the friends of the Army who wish to know about its financial affairs, the quarter's balance sheet will be read and some interesting announcements will be made.

Not Yet Served.—W. R. Jackson, proprietor of the Delmonico saloon, being absent from the city, the police have not yet been able to serve him with a summons to appear to answer to the charge of selling liquor on Sunday. The hearing of the case set for yesterday had therefore to be adjourned.

A Favorite Dead.—There died at Skinner street, Victoria West, at 10 yesterday morning, Robert Lucas Greer, son of the late James D. Greer, a native of Virginia City, Nevada. Robert was a general favorite with the boys in Victoria West and a member of the volunteer fire brigade of that section. He had been in failing health for many months. His step-father, Mr. Thos. W. Williams, and Mrs. Williams have been residents of this city for many years.

Basket Ball.—The postponed match between the Wasps and J. B. A. A. has been arranged for to-morrow evening at the Drill hall at 8:30 sharp. In the future the games will proceed in the usual way, viz., two a week. The J. B. A. A. team will probably be comprised of the following players: A. B. Kellie (captain), A. Finlayson, H. Galbraith, C. McNeill, W. Stephen, S. McB. Smith and F. E. W. Smith.

Funeral of Mr. Sprinkling.—Rev. G. F. Swinnerton, assisted by Rev. J. P. D. Knox, officiated at the funeral services of the late William Sprinkling yesterday afternoon. There were a large number of friends present and those who acted as pall bearers were: Messrs. C. Blackett, W. McCulloch, W. H. Humphries, Jas. Morrison, Wm. Erskine and J. Crawford.

The Royal.—Absolutely pure is the claim made in every advertisement of the Royal Baking Powder and absolutely pure is the verdict of every housekeeper in the land using the Royal. It is the standard among baking powders, worth the price sold at, because of its purity, healthful bread-making qualities and the strength that makes a small quantity go a long way. No trouble about delicious biscuit and pastry when the Royal is used.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure; 25c. The genuine has L. B. Q. on each tablet.

VICTORIA CONFECTIONERS
Are requested to visit **OKELL & MORRIS'**
Show rooms before **XMAS CANDIES**
Purchasing..... **The Largest and Best Apartment in B.C.** Aid Home Manufacture.

THE LEISURE AND PEST APARTMENT IN B.C. Aid Home Manufacture.

WE GUARANTEE

PURITY AND ACCURACY
In compounding
physicians prescriptions.
Hall & Co., Dispensing
Chemists,
Clarence Bld.
Cor. Yates and Douglas Streets.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Bill to Exclude Aliens From the
Placer Receives Lieut.-
Governor's Assent.

Torrens System of Land Transfer
Presented—Contracts for Out-
side Labor Barred.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 18.
The amendment to chapter 130 of the
Revised Statutes so as to exclude all
aliens miners from the placer mines of
British Columbia, this afternoon received
the royal assent, and at once goes into
force and effect. The only other inter-
esting business of the day in the legis-
lature was in connection with the propos-
al to introduce the Torrens system of
land registration, Hon. Mr. Martin mov-
ing the second reading of the bill in this
connection.

The Speaker took the chair at 2:10
and prayers were read by Rev. D. Campbell.

PRIVILEGE.

MR. HIGGINS rose to a question of
privilege in connection with the Colonist's
reports of his remarks on Monday. He said: "The Colonist's report of my
remarks yesterday makes me say that the
Esquimalt & Nanaimo railway com-
pany had cruelly evicted families who
had gone on their land and turned them
out into the snow. I had not referred to
the Esquimalt & Nanaimo railway
company in that regard. After stating
the action of a railway company on the
Mainland in evicting the squatters from
the crown lands—to my mind a high-
handed, illegal, monstrous and cruel act,
although it was supported by the late
government who lent them the machinery
of the courts to perform the evictions."

I said I had not heard nor did I believe
that the Esquimalt & Nanaimo rail-
way company had acted similarly. In
making these remarks, Mr. Speaker, I
wish to add that the Colonist report in
other respects was a conscientious and
careful one, and that I do not wish this
correction to be regarded as in any way
reflecting on that gentleman whose re-
ports are usually most fair and correct."

COL. BAKER asked the junior mem-
ber for Esquimalt if he had been correctly
reported in the Colonist as to the set-
tlement of colonists on the northwest
coast of the province. If so, he must
certainly have been in utter ignorance
of the facts.

MR. SPEAKER held that the member
for East Kootenay was going beyond
his question of privilege, and requested
him to resume his seat, refusing also to
permit Mr. Higgins to reply.

REGARDING A PETITION.

Mr. Green presented a petition from A.
St. G. Hammersley, relating to the pe-
tition already dealt with, as to the pri-
vate bill of the South Kootenay Railway
Co. It was asked that the petition for
this bill be referred back to the com-
mittee in order that Mr. Hammersley
might be heard. The member from the
Slocan moved that the new petition be
received and the case of the original pe-
tition be re-opened before the private
bills committee.

The motion was debated by Messrs.
Martin (Joseph), Higgins, Prentice,
Helmcken, Baker and Henderson, the
members of the private bills committee
objecting to the proposition. It was
finally decided to receive but proceed
no further with the petition.

PRINTING COMMITTEE.

Mr. Kidd presented the first report of
the printing committee, recommending
the printing of certain of the returns laid
before the house by the Premier at Mon-
day's sitting. The report was adopted.

RETURNS PRESENTED.

Hon. Mr. Semlin presented a return
of correspondence and papers touching
the protest of the Imperial Japanese gov-
ernment against the anti-Japanese legis-
lation of last session.

Hon. Mr. Cotton laid before the house
the public accounts for the fiscal year
ending 30th June, 1898.

ELECTIONS ACT.

On motion of the Attorney-General,
the bill to amend the elections act was
read a first time and set for second read-
ing on Thursday.

MR. SIBBALD'S DISMISSAL.

Mr. Eborts moved, seconded by Mr. A.
W. Smith, for a return of all correspon-
dence between the government or any
member thereof and John D. Sibbalb,
gold commissioner, Revelstoke, touch-
ing the latter's dismissal, and a resolution
passed by the citizens of Revelstoke
(in mass meeting) on the 7th instant,
protesting against Mr. Sibbalb's dis-
missal.

By request of Mr. Kellie, debate upon
the resolution was adjourned until Monday
next.

CORRESPONDENCE ORDERED.

Mr. Deane moved, seconded by Mr.
Macpherson, for a return of all papers,
correspondence, evidence and finding of
the judge, in connection with the royal
commission of inquiry appointed under
the Public Inquiries act, September 15,
1898—this being the inquiry into the na-
ture of certain parliament building con-
tracts.

This was agreed to.

PLACER MINING BILL.

On the motion of the Attorney-General,
the Placer Mining bill received its third
reading and was finally passed.

GRAND JURORS ACT.

The bill to reduce the grand jury panel
to thirteen was also read a third time and
passed.

ADVANCED A STAGE.

The Small Debts acts amendment
bill was considered in commit-
tee with Mr. Kellie in the chair and re-
ported complete without amendment.

The report was adopted and the third
reading of the bill ordered for Thursday.

REAL PROPERTY BILL.

HON. MR. MARTIN in moving the
second reading of the bill respecting the
registration of real property, went care-
fully into an explanation of the salient
features of the Torrens registration sys-
tem, which it was by this measure pro-
posed to introduce, and characterized the
system of registration at present pre-
vailing in British Columbia as the worst
that could be put upon the statute book.
It was neither one complete or definite
system nor another, but a complicated
and expensive hybrid, failing to assure
the protection of titles in the end. Un-
der the present system certificates were
issued by the registrar on an inspection
of documents, and many people were un-

Continued on page 6.

LAST SESSION'S LAWS.

The Minister of Justice Reports Upon the Legislation of Last Session.

Japan's Protest Against the Legislation Specially Directed Against Asiatics.

Premier Semlin laid before the legislature yesterday a decidedly interesting series of papers having reference to the acts of the legislature last session, the first of these documents being a communication from the clerk of the Privy Council transmitting a report of the Privy Council approved by the Governor-General on December 17 last and dealing with a report of the Minister of Justice bearing date of the 8th November last. The Privy Council concurred in this report of the Minister of Justice, which was briefly that the statutes of 1898 might be left to their operation without comment with the exception of the measure giving effect to the Revised Statutes of British Columbia, the act respecting the C.P.N. Co., Ltd., the act specially relating to the employment of Chinese or Japanese on works carried on under franchises granted by private acts, and the several private acts with which the anti-Asiatic labor clause had been incorporated. The report of the Minister in its entirety follows:

Department of Justice, Canada,

Ottawa, 8th November, 1898.

To His Excellency the Governor-General-in-Council:

The undersigned has had under consideration the statutes of the province of British Columbia, passed in the sixty-first year of Her Majesty's reign (1888), and received by the Secretary of State for Canada on 8th June, 1898, and he is of opinion that these statutes may be left to their operation without comment, with the exception of those hereinafter especially referred to.

Chapter 40—An act to give effect to the Revised Statutes of British Columbia.

This statute relates to the recent revision of the provincial statutes, and gives effect to the revision. Without referring particularly to the various objections which have been stated in the reports of the undersigned's predecessors in office upon the statutes contained in the revision from time to time as they were enacted, the undersigned intends that these objections, so far as applicable, shall be considered to apply to the Revised Statutes. Having regard to previous comments and to the above observation, the undersigned does not consider it necessary to make any special remarks with regard to any of the Revised Statutes other than chapter 107, the Jurors' act, as to which he observes that sections 75 to 82, inclusive relate tojuries in criminal cases, and appear to contain substantially re-enactments of the corresponding provisions of the criminal code, 1892. These affect matters of criminal procedure, and are ultra vires of the legislature. The undersigned does not propose on that account, that the statute should be disallowed, because the provisions in question are not inconsistent with the criminal code, and to disallow the statute which gives effect to the revision might cause serious inconvenience. It is very undesirable, however, that a provincial legislature should enact rules of criminal procedure, even although they be copied from the criminal code. Such rules can receive no effect from provincial enactment, and as amendments are being frequently made to the code, the provincial rules might soon become inconsistent therewith, in which case there would be a liability to error from having incompatible rules affecting the same subject appearing upon the two statute books. The undersigned considers, therefore, that the sections in question should be repealed and he recommends that the provincial government be requested to introduce the necessary legislation at the next session of the legislature.

Chapter 40—An act respecting the Canadian Pacific Navigation Company, Limited.

Among the powers conferred upon the company is one stated in the following terms:

"(a) To purchase, charter, hire, build or otherwise acquire steamships and other vessels of any description, and to employ the same in the conveyance of passengers, mails, cattle, produce and merchandise of all kinds, and in towing vessels of all kinds, and lumber, between any parts of British Columbia and elsewhere, as may seem expedient, and to acquire any postal or other subsidies."

It is beyond the authority of a provincial legislature to authorize the establishment or operation of a line of steam or other ships connecting the province with any other or others of the provinces or extending beyond the limits of the province or between the province and any British or foreign country. The words "and elsewhere as may seem expedient" in the paragraph quoted, would seem to indicate that it is intended to authorize the company to carry on a shipping business between the province and other places outside the limits of the province, and they should, for that reason, be struck out. The undersigned recommends that the matter be called to the attention of the provincial government, and that the government be requested to state whether a proper amendment will be made within the time limited for disallowance. Meantime, the undersigned withholds any further recommendation with regard to this act.

Chapter 28—An act relating to the revised treaty of commerce and navigation between Japan and Great Britain provides that the subjects of each of the two high contracting parties shall have full liberty to enter, travel or reside in any part of the dominions and possessions of the other contracting party, and shall enjoy full and perfect protection for their person and property," and the article 15 of the same that "the high contracting parties agree that, in all concerns, commerce and navigation, and

privilege, favor or immunity which either contracting party has actually granted, or may hereafter grant, to the government ships, subjects or citizens of any other state, shall be extended immediately and unconditionally to the government ships, subjects or citizens of the other contracting party, it being their intention that the trade and navigation of each country shall be plied in all respects by the other on the footing of the most favored nation."

Section 30 of this chapter provides that "No Chinese or Japanese persons shall be employed in the construction or operation of the undertaking hereby authorized, under a penalty of \$5 a day, for each and every Chinese or Japanese person employed in contravention of this section, to be recovered on complaint of any person under the provisions of the Summary Convictions act."

Chapter 30—An act to amend the British Columbia Public Works Loan act, 1897.

Chapter 44—An act to amend the Tramway Incorporation act.

Chapter 46—An act to incorporate the Alice Arm railway.

Chapter 47—An act to incorporate the Arrowhead and Kootenay railway company.

Chapter 48—An act to incorporate the British Columbia Great Gold Gravels Dredge Mining corporation.

Chapter 50—An act to incorporate the Canadian Yukon railway company.

Chapter 52—An act to incorporate the Downie Creek railway company.

Chapter 53—An act to incorporate the East Kootenay Valley Railway company.

Chapter 54—An act to incorporate the Kitimat Railway Company, Limited.

Chapter 55—An act to incorporate the Kootenay and Northwest Railway company.

Chapter 56—An act to incorporate the Mountain Tramway and Electric company.

Chapter 57—An act respecting the Neahnie Electric Light, Power and Heating Company, Limited.

Chapter 58—An act to incorporate the North Star and Arrow Lake Railway company.

Chapter 59—An act to incorporate the Portland and Stikine Railway company.

Chapter 60—An act to incorporate the Red Mountain Tunnel Company, Limited.

Chapter 61—An act to incorporate the Revelstoke and Cassiar Railway company.

Chapter 62—An act to incorporate the Skeena River and Eastern Railway company.

Chapter 63—An act to incorporate the Skeena River Railway, Colonization and Exploration company.

Chapter 64—An act to incorporate the South East Kootenay Railway company.

Each of these statutes contains a provision similar to section 30 of chapter 10, prohibiting the employment of Chinese or Japanese persons by the respective companies.

These enactments have been the subject of complaint by the Japanese minister at the Court of St. James and the Japanese consul at Vancouver. Copies of the communications of these gentlemen upon the subject are submitted herewith. In a despatch to His Excellency the Governor-General from the Right Honorable the Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, dated 20th July last, referring to this legislation, His Excellency is requested to impress upon his ministers that restrictive legislation of the type of which the legislation in question appears to be, is extremely repugnant to the sentiments of the people and government of Japan, and concluded his official note as follows:

"In the meantime I have to request that you will impress upon your ministers that restrictive legislation of the type of which the legislation in question appears to be, is extremely repugnant to the sentiments of the people and government of Japan.

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TO BE NATURALIZED.

What the Alien Has to Do to Become a British Subject.

Three Years' Residence and a Good Character Are the Chief Requisites.

In view of the new placer mining amendments that restrict the placer mines of British Columbia to British subjects, no doubt there will be quite a number of aliens who will be anxious to know the conditions upon which they can become naturalized as British subjects; so as to benefit in all the privileges that right gives them.

The only necessities for a person to become naturalized are that the applicant is a person of good character and has resided in the Dominion for three years. The applicant makes oath of residence and takes the oath of allegiance before any of the following persons: A judge of a court of record in Canada, a commissioner authorized to administer oaths in any court of record in Canada, a commissioner authorized by the Governor-General to take oaths under the Naturalization act, a justice of the peace, of the county or district where the alien resides, a notary public, a stipendiary magistrate or a police magistrate. The forms of oaths to be subscribed to are as follows:

OATH OF RESIDENCE.

I, ..., do swear that in the period of years preceding this date I have resided years in the Dominion of Canada, with intent to settle therein, with out having been during such years a stated resident in any foreign country. So help me God.

OATH OF ALLEGIANCE.

I, ..., do sincerely promise and swear that I will be faithful and true to the Queen, Her Majesty Queen Victoria, as the lawful sovereign of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the Dominion of Canada, dependent on and belonging to the said kingdom, and that I will defend her to the utmost of my power against all traitorous conspiracies of attempt whatever, which may be made against her person, power and dignity, and that I will do my utmost endeavor to disclose and make known to Her Majesty, her heirs or successors, all treason or traitorous conspiracies, and attempts, which I shall know to be against her or any of them; and all this I do swear without any equivocation, mental evasion or secret reservation. So help me God.

These oaths are subscribed to by the person applying for naturalization and are certified to by the officer before whom the oaths are taken and who, being satisfied that the applicant is of good character, shall grant him a certificate setting out that the proper oaths have been taken and that there is no reason why the applicant should not be granted all the rights and capacities of a natural born British subject.

But that now remains is to have the certificate read in the Supreme or County court in the electoral district in which the applicant resides, the certificate is filed and the applicant is made happy with a certificate of naturalization declaring him to be a full-fledged British subject.

SUPERSTITIONS OF THE DAY.

Most of Those Held by English Sailors Are Borrowed from Other Lands.

From Household Words.

In our "tight little island," girdled round by waves, the land listening always to the lullaby and serenade of the tide, we possess quantities of quaint fancies about the sea, and yet these ideas have mostly come to us from other countries. The truth is, we English are not an imaginative people; we accept legends and superstitions rather than originate them. Our sailors have roamed over the world, and have gleaned romantic notions from the dwellers in countries they have visited. Not many years ago there lived a veteran blue-jacket in a Sussex village, who held firmly to his belief in various queer warnings, omens and practices, and who persuaded his neighbors to share his credulity. He never allowed any woman to touch the fishing nets after they were got ready for the boats, if by any chance that prohibition of his was disobeyed he insisted that the female who had laid finger upon the net should be made to repeat the Lord's prayer over it.

In Sweden, Lapland and the Isle of Skye the presence of a woman at the launching of a new vessel is supposed to doom it, unless the Lord's prayer is recited aloud, backwards, by the members of the crew; so, no doubt, my old sailor had picked up his unfaltering theory against woman's influence for good. He cautioned fishermen never to mention their wives or sweethearts, when hearing off the boat, "or she would be offended and sink out of jealousy."

When lads spoke of "whistling for a wind," this ancient mariner sneered at their "superstition" to say; but assured them that a blow was only to be obtained by scratching with a nail on the wood of the forecastle. A Hamburg belief, this!

The fishermen of one of our English seaside villages used to refuse to embark if by any chance they had seen a pig since morning, and they never dared speak of "the shore" within sight of the sea, as to do so was supposed to imply that a place other than the ocean was their home. If a vessel puts out to sea before three o'clock on a Friday, no word should be spoken until a stone with a cross scraped on it has been dropped overboard. Sunday, we are

told, is the luckiest day upon which to start for the fishing ground.

It is a general belief in Scotland that if a quarrel happen on the coast where herring is caught, the blood be shed by violence, the herring then goes right away from the coast, and does not put in an appearance again until the next season.

Scandinavians do not allow dogs to be taken on a fishing expedition, believing that if they enter the boats or touch the tackle the catch is bound to be a poor one.

To overturn a salt cellar is always unlucky, but especially on board, it being then a sure sign that the ship is doomed. A serious peril or accident is foretold by the loss overboard of a mop or bucket.

In many places the fisher folk forbid any counting from land of the ships out at sea, and it is considered a malicious deed, little short of murder, for anyone to reckon to a vessel.

There is a legend in the Norse Skalds which explains why the sea is salt. The "bountiful Frodi," whose mythical reign was a golden age indeed, possessed a quern, or hand-mill, which ground out gold and peace, but which would grind out stones or anything desired by its owner. Two giant maidens, ruled by the Frodi, were the grinders. In an evil day a sea rover came upon the quern and the two giant maidens who worked it. When the sea rover's vessel was right out to sea he experienced great relief and at the end of three days every vestige of the pain was gone—the use of his hand and arm returned gradually and he feels altogether like a new man and to-day rejoices in a cure which he proclaims almost miraculously. South American Rheumatic Cure cures in 2 to 3 days every form of rheumatism and neuralgia. Do not suffer longer—it will relieve in six hours.

"Davy Jones' Locker" is the ancient sailor's name for the bottom of the sea. Many different beliefs have been held as to the nature of Davy Jones, some regarding him as an old merman, others as an evil spirit in command over the domains of the deep.

Authorities state that the name is derived in two ways—from "Duffy," who is a ghost believed in by the West Indian Islanders, and from the prophet Jonah.

There was once a retired sailor who earned a respectable income by trapping our coast country, and singing or reciting his wonderful adventures, one of which had been an apparition of Davy Jones himself, which had foretold the wreck of the vessel. To him Davy had appeared as a giant with a skull for a head, blue flames issuing from his eye-sockets, and a sardonic grin disclosing three rows of enormous pointed teeth. Other old salts claim to have seen Davy riding on a whale, and in one part of England the sea serpent is supposed to be Davy's horse.

Few sailors are able to tell the legend of the Flying Dutchman, though they look out for the phantom ship in all waters. It is the Cape of Good Hope alone which the spectral vessel is supposed to haunt; however, since Myneher Vanderdecken swore that he would double the Cape in the teeth of the tempest, "even if he sailed until the day of judgment." So Myneher must go on sailing, waiting and ever waiting, until the end of the world; and he and his ship are invisible to men, except to the crews of doomed vessels.

Any sailor will start gaily on a voyage if a black cat has taken up her abode on board.

A fish smack belonging to Worthing, many years ago, never put out to sea unless "Jett," the master's black cat, was sitting by the steerer. One stormy night Jett was washed off and drowned, and the fishermen were so panic-stricken that they were scarcely able to guide the boat home into safety.

The ocean is the dear friend, the sweetheart, the pride of the sailor, though, in spite of the caprices and cruelties of which he believes her guilty. Let a land lubber speak against the blue waves and a seafaring life, and see how the fisher will receive his comments. The answer will, no doubt, recall the well known song:

"Aye! nor don't think me a milksop so soft. For they say there's a Providence sits up a-soft."

To keep watch for the life of poor Jack,

PEACE BY PROMISES.

Sir Wilfrid's Unfulfilled Pledges to the Pope—Mr. Belcourt to Renew Them.

L'Evenement of Montreal says: "The Manitoba school question would appear to be far from settled if we are to believe the news that the holy father has written to Sir Wilfrid Laurier asking that the solemn promises made by the premier to the pope during the prime minister's visit to the Vatican be fulfilled."

It will also be remembered that Hon. Charles Fitzpatrick, the Canadian solicitor-general, made promises of the same nature to Pope Leo XIII. The Canadian government at that time ardently solicited the intervention of Rome, so that the Canadian bishops might be induced to accept the compromise entered into between Premier Greenway, of Manitoba, and Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and at the same time they asked for delay in order that a definite and complete settlement might be reached and all agitation stopped.

Sir Wilfrid has now been in power almost three years, and nothing has yet been done towards giving justice to the Catholics of Manitoba, for the reason that the Greenway law of 1890 is still in force, consequently the pope has called upon Sir Wilfrid to execute his pledges.

"We also understand that a leading eccentric has been delegated to interview Sir Wilfrid on this subject and impart to the premier the views of his holiness."

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ROYAL

Baking Powder

Made from pure cream of tartar.

Safeguards the food against alum.

Alum baking powders are the greatest menaces to health of the present day.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

THE FOUNTAIN.

Sir: The new aldermen for North Ward should make an effort towards repairing Fountain at the junction of Government and Douglas streets.

At the present time it is a disgrace instead of an ornament to the city. It was placed where it stands by private subscriptions, with the understanding, I am told, that the city should keep it repair.

A stone water trough should take the place of the old wooden one, which would mean another economical as well as progressive move. H. FINDLEY.

THE PLACER MINES BILL.

Sir: As a British subject, who has resided for some time in Alaska and also in the vicinity of the Atlin gold fields, I would like to express through your columns, some of my views while I prefer to, with many others who have lived in the mining districts of British Columbia, take of the bill now pending in the provincial house, and which, if made law, will deprive aliens, and more particularly citizens of the United States, of the right to mine and claim land in British Columbia. Taken from a patriotic stand-point, it certainly seems to be a step backwards, for has it not always been a proud boast of British Columbia, as also of all British colonies and dependencies, that whilst her laws are better administered than in any other country in the world?

Are our citizens so effete and lacking in push and ability as to fear to compete on even terms with other people in our own country? I trust and think not. Then why should we a people with a vast undeveloped and unclaimed land, object to being helped in its development and exploration by Americans, who are noted throughout the world for their push and energy, and who, more speculative than us, have already been mainly instrumental in opening up a million of wealth?

But, if it is true that we do not go to the States and locate claims, we have a country so extended and of such richness that all our energies should be directed towards developing that, and any laws of theirs which tend to keep our capital and labor out of the development of our own country are distinctly in our favor.

From the standpoint of trade, the bill will be most disastrous in its effects, for between sixty and seventy per cent. of the immigrants to Alaska, Cassiar has already been attracted, and this will result in thousands of tons of provisions and outfit lost to the merchants of Vancouver and Victoria, for they surely have obtained the American outfitting trade when they have a customs duty of about 35 per cent. on their favored imports. It is known that in the history of all land or mining diggings every dollar extracted has cost something over \$1.25, and we should at least have been gainers to that extent.

In conclusion, I would say that should this bill become law, it will mean the loss of a large amount of capital, comprising both British and American capital, and the consequent loss to British Columbia of much trade and confidence on the part of the investing public; the placing of a very serious obstacle in the path of the Anglo-American combination, now fitting at Victoria, also in the eyes of those in England and elsewhere who are now striving to join the two nations in a bond of brotherhood and friendship, and the condemnation of British Columbia in the eyes of many who were looking towards it as a very promising field for the investment of capital. O. E. W. J.

Vancouver, B. C., Jan. 16, 1899.

LOOKING FORWARD.

Sir: I notice in last Sunday's issue of your paper that Mr. Thomas Kitchen pronounces the plan advanced by me in a

recent issue of the Colonist for the colonization of the Island of Vancouver as "Utopian and impracticable, and suggests instead a plan for the development of a certain class of property, which he alleges is intended to first will be the means of attracting settlers, etc. He also thinks that there is not enough percentage attached to my plan to induce the mercantile community to adopt it, and intimates that the business men are not affected with philanthropy, etc., etc.

I was not at all that was attempting to propose a philanthropic scheme, unless it be construed that I was suggesting to the business men and property holders of Victoria that they be good to the city.

If Mr. Kitchen will read my article more carefully, he will find that what I suggested was that the business men of Victoria should take active steps towards securing customers for themselves in the future by the attraction to the Island of an industrial population. That the presence of these crude resources of the Island and the establishment of manufactures, and that in this manner trade would be attracted to the city. This was proposed as a matter of urgent necessity and self protection, and not by any means upon philanthropic grounds. The manner in which it would be done, he would find, could mean that Victoria would in short order become the terminus of three trans-continental lines and the radiating point for an immense traffic. His particular scheme would be taken up with all others possessing merit. But, as before outlined, the work of colonization would have to be done in an energetical and decided manner, and would, in ultimate results, repay a hundred fold an adequate effort made in that direction.

In conclusion, I would add that my suggestions as to the value of colonization are not to promote any experience for their foundation, but in a long career I have never known of a case where the adoption of such a policy was of greater actual necessity than that presented by the city of Victoria at the present moment. The opportunity is also, I find, favorable. People who are looking for investment, and many farmers of California are turning their eyes northward on account of the severe droughts in no other way. A stranger wonders at seeing a city as old and populous as Victoria standing at the extreme point of a beautiful island, marvellously rich in natural resources, whilst its back country remains practically undeveloped.

After reading the history of the Island, however, one learns how it so happens, but he also learns that conditions have changed, and the question at once presents itself, "How is it possible for Victoria to maintain her present commanding standing?" The answer seems to be, "By the development of her own natural resources. As the writer suggested in his former article, the peculiar circumstances of the case, occasioned by her insular position and the encumbered condition of her agricultural products, should be actively encouraged and conducted for the sake of the future business interests of the city, and that it should be conducted on a 'live and let live' principle, rather than by a speculative policy. If coal, minerals, the fur and fishery are exploited to the profit of the present stockholders by the introduction of cheap alien labor—single men mostly, who are boarded and housed by the company, and who, if married, are compelled to purchase their few necessities at the company's store, as is the method now pursued in the industrial centers of the United States, the business interests of the city will be little benefited, except, perhaps, in those localities where vice is resorted to as a means of livelihood. On the other hand, if the home market is developed by the encouragement of the sale of coal and their offspring will furnish not only the necessary labor for the development of these crude resources, but will themselves be the manipulators and consumers to a large extent of the manufactured product. The mercantile class would be the chief beneficiaries, manufacturers and distributors of the products, thus all classes would be benefited. The surplus would naturally constitute an exchange for articles imported for consumption. In this exchange Victoria could have

Yours, etc., FIDUS ACHATES.

Victoria, Jan. 17.

FAMES PATHWAY.

W. S. Gilbert looks more like a soldier than a writer of comic operas. He is a remarkable, well built, handsome man, with snowy white hair and moustache.

The late Senator Morrill always made a speech early in the session, sent a copy bound in Russia leather to every senator and a paper bound copy to every voter in Vermont.

Constantine Christomanos, the author, who was reader to the murdered Empress of Austria, has published a book of reminiscences of his life at the court, much of which is biographical in the empress.

There is still living in England a woman who danced at the famous Richmond ball given in Brussels on the eve of Waterloo. She is Lady Carew, and has just entered her 101st year. At the time of the ball she was the "pretty" Miss Cliffe and was dressed in pale pink.

Another Persian prince is travelling in Europe and his presence in Paris is recalling all the many stories told of the famous visit of the Shah a few years ago.

He is Malik Manzoor Mirza, second son of the Shah. He is 8 years old and delicate, and the chief purpose of his tour is to consult with specialists.

KIDNEY-BLADDER TROUBLE.

There is no more serious menace to good health in the present age than kidney disorders, and it's an appalling fact, but a true one, that four-fifths of the country's people have the taint of this insidious disease with them. Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pill's cure all kidney diseases.

The less of routine the more of life.

A. Bronson Alcott.

When men are pure laws are useless;

when men are corrupt, laws are broken.

Disraeli.

People who do not know how to laugh are always pompous and self-conceited.

Thackeray.

Every library should try to be complete on something, if it were only the history of pinheads.—Holmes.

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PHENOMENAL SHOWING

—OF—

G. H. Mumm & Co's Extra Dry

FIGURES TELL THE TALE

According to the Custom House statistics the importation of G. H. Mumm & Co.'s Extra Dry in 1898 aggregated 86,855 cases, over one-third of the total, or 52,649 cases more than of any other brand.

Only the first pressings of the best grapes from the choicest vineyards in the Champagne district are used by G. H. Mumm & Co. in the composition of their cuves, and no other champagne, no matter what the price, can excel in quality.

It is owing to the great skill and knowledge in composing the cuves, combining quality, purity and natural dryness with the smallest per centage of alcohol, that G. H. Mumm & Co. have gained for their Extra Dry such a wonderful appreciation and demand over all other brands.

AWAY IN THE LEAD

MUMM'S EXTRA DRY

As shown by the Custom House returns, contributed more than one-third to the total imports of Champagne into the United States during the year ending 31st December, 1898.

Sole Agents for British Columbia.

PITHER & LEISER

13 Yates Street, Victoria, B.C.

Read the Official Custom House Returns

Imports of Champagne into the United States

By the Sole Agents of the Various Brands.

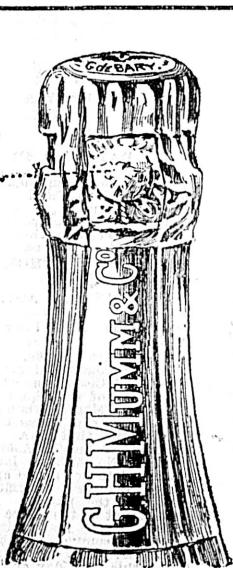
FOR THE YEAR 1898.

G. H. MUMM & CO'S EXTRA DRY

Cases.

MOET & CHANDON	34,206
POMERY & GRIENO	23,318
HEIDSIECK & CO.	13,808
VVE. CLICQUOT	11,669
RUINART, PIERRE & FILS	10,638
LOUIS ROEDERER	9,095
PERIER-JOUET	8,125
PIPER HEIDSIECK	8,022
ERNEST IRROY & CO.	3,585
ST. MARCEAUX	1,743
CHAS. HEIDSIECK	1,705
BOUCHE, FILS & CO.	1,702
A. DEMONTEBELLO & CO.	1,561
GEO. GOULET	1,345
DELBECK & CO.	1,205
VARIOUS BRANDS (15 or more)	18,677
TOTAL	243,319

Compiled from the Custom House Records.



G. H. MUMM & CO'S "EXTRA DRY"



None Genuine without Stamped Metal Cap.

SPECIAL NOTICE:

amine the metal cap of the bottle and see that it is the right color and stamped "Mumm's Extra Dry" as in the cuts shown above. The importation of Mumm's Champagne into the United States, which is more than one-third of the total imports of Champagne, refers to the brand having the metal cap, and not to any other brand.

The trade and public generally are notified that we are the sole agents for British Columbia for G. H. Mumm & Co's "EXTRA DRY" CHAMPAGNE. An inferior grade of Mumm's Champagne may be offered by other parties not authorized agents. Buyers should carefully examine the metal cap of the bottle and see that it is the right color and stamped "Mumm's Extra Dry" as in the cuts shown above. The importation of Mumm's Champagne into the United States, which is more than one-third of the total imports of Champagne, refers to the brand having the metal cap, and not to any other brand.

PITHER & LEISER, Sole Agents for British Columbia for G. H. MUMM & CO.